

From the author

### *The Names of Zermatt*

It may interest some readers of this Review to have a short account of the history of the names that have been borne by this celebrated Alpine village. It must first of all be stated that in reality this village has never had but a single name, though that has assumed two forms, one being Romance and the other German, so that one translates, as it were, the other—Praborgne or Zermatt—each of these forms, however, being spelt in many divers fashions. The German form does not appear till 1495 on a map, or 1544 in a text, but naturally may have been employed on the spot long before, since, as usual, local information is lacking on such a point. The reason of this sudden change—the two streams flowing henceforth together, though not absorbing each other—is not known with certainty. But very probably it may be assigned to an alteration in the language (and therefore naturally of the race also) of the inhabitants of the village—a Romance-speaking folk would then have been gradually replaced by a German-speaking colony. It is well known, as a matter of fact, that in the Upper Vallais such changes have been known. In the case of Zermatt there are still extant certain traces (quite apart from the name of the village itself) which seem to show that originally it was inhabited by a Romance-speaking race—so the names of ‘Aroleit’, close to Zermatt, of ‘Randa,’ and of ‘Chouson’ (later Teutonized into ‘Gasen’—the village is now called St. Niklaus, from the dedication of its church)—in fact the name ‘Chouson’ occurs in 1218 already,<sup>1</sup> some sixty years before the earliest known documentary

<sup>1</sup> Gremaud, *Documents relatifs à l'Histoire du Vallais*, i. 205.

0263'163

CR 172

mention (1280) of 'Pratobornum', and later many times (its church of St. Nicholas in 1272) earlier than 1280. It is known that a similar phenomenon certainly appears in the neighbouring valley of Saas, in the upper portion of which an Italian-speaking colony, which in the thirteenth century came over from the Val Anzasca, has gradually become Teutonized, though many local names still show their Italian origin (and not their Arabic or Saracen origin, as I once believed long ago for a short time). In the case of Zermatt the German name would gradually become that commonly used in the German-speaking Upper Vallais, while the Romance form would linger on in the Romance-speaking region (the Aosta valley) to the south of the Vallais. This theory seems to explain most of the facts that we find, though not all of them, since in such cases there is always a certain amount of overlapping, linguistic changes being naturally spread over a long period.

It will be practically most convenient to trace the history of the earlier Romance form before considering the later Teutonic dress of the name. But it should be borne in mind that both have just the same meaning—the meadows ('prés' or 'Matten') closing the end of the valley—the name thus signifying 'the village on the meadows'. Possibly this points to some very remote time when the head of the Zermatt valley consisted simply of summer pastures, used by the permanently inhabited villages lower down the valley. But C. M. Engelhardt in 1852<sup>2</sup> is perhaps right in interpreting the Romance name as meaning 'meadows which are situated at the end of a blind alley' ('prés bornés'), in other words, inaccessible save through the valley below them. However, the real original meaning of the name concerns us less than the forms in which it appears in history.

#### I. THE ROMANCE FORM (PRABORGNE) DOWN TO 1775

In the middle ages the matter is perfectly simple (save for a single mention of the German name 'Matt' on Conrad Tüerst's map of 1495-7). During the whole period 'Pratobornum' is the Latinized form which is all but universal. It first occurs (so far as I know) in a deed, dated 27 October 1280, executed at 'Pratobornum', to which 'Waltherus, curatus de Pratoborno' is one of the witnesses, and which relates to the sale of a field at 'Finellen' and a house, with a cheese hut, also situated there. The Latin text (the original document itself is preserved among the archives of the parish church at Zermatt) is given in Pfarrer Ruden's history of Zermatt.<sup>3</sup> Oddly enough it does not appear in Abbé Gremaud's great collection of *Documents relatifs à l'Histoire du Vallais* (8 vols., extending down to 1457). But this

<sup>2</sup> *Das Monte-Rosa- und Matterhorn-Gebirg*, p. 171.

<sup>3</sup> *Familien-Statistik der leblichen Pfarrei von Zermatt*, Ingenbohl, 1869, pp. 100-1 n.

collection does contain many other deeds in which the name 'Pratobornum' (sometimes divided into two words and in 1285 and 1318 taking the form of 'Pra Borno') does occur—1285,<sup>4</sup> 1291,<sup>5</sup> 1318,<sup>6</sup> 1324,<sup>7</sup> 1334,<sup>8</sup> 1357,<sup>9</sup> 1362,<sup>10</sup> 1368,<sup>11</sup> 1398,<sup>12</sup> 1414,<sup>13</sup> 1428,<sup>14</sup> 1449,<sup>15</sup> and 1450.<sup>16</sup> Besides these Latin forms at least two French forms have found their way into Latin deeds—'Praborny' in 1350<sup>17</sup> and 'Pratoburnoz' in 1364,<sup>18</sup> which very likely represent the local Romance form. In 1368 we hear also of 'Prato Broni',<sup>19</sup> which is probably a simple mistake, but has been used to prove that the name of the stream in the Zermatt valley was once 'Borgne' ('Borny' or 'Bornie' in many original documents from 1239 to 1448—see Gremaud, *passim*), as in the case of that in the Hérens valley (the importance of this view will appear later on). We should also mention the form 'Praborgne', which is found in a French version of the 1285 document,<sup>20</sup> but is pretty certainly very modern. Rather later we find the form 'Pratobornum' in the official document of 1517, in which the St. Théodule Pass is mentioned. But though Pfarrer Ruden summarizes many interesting charters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries relating to Zermatt, he unluckily does not give the original text, or even the form of the name of the village which is found therein. I can therefore offer no fresh instance of the Romance name till 1584, when on Septala's map of the duchy of Milan (in the great atlas of Abraham Ortelius) we find 'Impraborna', placed at the head of the 'Val de Praborna' (we shall see presently that this form was later wrongly transferred to the head of the Hérens valley). Another great leap brings us to 1694, when P. A. Arnod, a high Aostan official, describing the passes round the Aosta valley, has occasion to mention our village under the names of 'Praborna' and 'Praz borna'.<sup>21</sup> A further great leap brings us to G. S. Gruner's important work of 1760,<sup>22</sup> wherein he speaks of 'Paraborque, the highest village of the Viescherthal', though on his map of the same date he marks 'In Matt', but, as de Saussure pointed out in 1796,<sup>23</sup> Gruner certainly means to refer to our village. With 1777 begins a new phase of the history of the Romance form of the name we are studying, as thenceforth it is commonly used in conjunction with the Teutonic form. Before 1775, however,

<sup>4</sup> ii. 579.<sup>5</sup> ii. 426, 428-9.<sup>6</sup> iii. 291.<sup>7</sup> iii. 470.<sup>8</sup> iv. 81.<sup>9</sup> v. 163.<sup>10</sup> v. 214, 219.<sup>11</sup> v. 346.<sup>12</sup> vi. 459.<sup>13</sup> vii. 130.<sup>14</sup> vii. 534.<sup>15</sup> viii. 402.<sup>16</sup> viii. 454.<sup>17</sup> iv. 557.<sup>18</sup> v. 262.<sup>19</sup> v. 345.<sup>20</sup> ii. 330.<sup>21</sup> See the text in my *Josias Simler et les Origines de l'Alpinisme jusqu'en 1600*, Grenoble, 1904, pp. 308\* and 325\*.<sup>22</sup> *Die Eisgebirge des Schweizerlandes*, i. 230.<sup>23</sup> *Voyages dans les Alpes*, iv. 421 n.

I have not been able to find any certain cases of the Romance form beyond those enumerated above.

But there are two sets of maps (no *texts* commit this blunder) which mark the Romance form otherwise than at the head of the Zermatt valley.

One set includes 6 maps which inscribe 'Praborne' at the head of the *Sesia* valley, that is, pushed far up into the Monte Rosa chain—1680 and 1765 editions of Tommaso Borgonio's great map of Savoy, two maps of Savoy by Hubert Jaillot, dated 1690 and 1707, a map of 1751 of the Dauphiné, &c., dated 1751, by R. J. Jullien, and finally one of the Alps published in 1801 in the *Mémoires Militaires* of Bourcet, but certainly made before 1775. In four of the six cases (not 1680 or 1765) a *second* village of the same name (under the form of Praberna, or Proberna in 1751) is also marked at the head of the *Hérens* valley.

Our second set of maps includes those (dated before 1775) which (besides these four) indicate the Romance name at the head of the *Hérens* valley. But this second set must be subdivided, for (under *a*) 15 maps mark that form in that position, as well as the German form 'Matt' or 'Matten' in the right position, at the head of the Zermatt valley, while another subdivision (*b*), 10 in number, marks only the Romance name, but in the wrong position, at the head of the *Hérens* valley.

Now either both or the former only of these two series of maps (25 in all) may simply misplace the name. Yet in either case another theory is possible, which, from the historical point of view, is much more interesting (for the following details see Pfarrer Ruden's *History*, pp. 144-7). There is a tradition that in former days intercourse between Zermatt and the head of the *Hérens* valley was much easier than now, the Col d'Hérens then offering but slight difficulties. In particular, a number of Zermatt families are said to have settled in the upper *Hérens* valley, where (among the archives of St. Martin, the original parish church of the whole *Hérens* valley) divers Zermatt family names occur as early as 1358 (Julen) and 1359 (Fabri), and many others in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Further, a separate Zermatt colony established itself in 1443 in the hamlet of Villa, just south-east of and above Evolena. Whatever its origin it seems certain that a German-speaking colony did really once exist at the head of the *Hérens* valley, for an extant document (in the St. Martin archives), dated 25 June, 1455, is a direction by the reigning Bishop of Sion that the parish priest of St. Martin should have an assistant priest, skilled in the German tongue, who was to live in the region above Evolena, if the priest of that village was unwilling to perform this duty.<sup>24</sup> This singular order is said by Ruden to rest on a written request made by the Zermatters, and dated 14 April, 1364. Unluckily these most interesting documents seem to have escaped the attention of the Abbé Gremaud. But such a colony would explain the placing of the Romance form of the name of our village at the head of the *Hérens* valley, even though it only appears there from 1589 onwards.

Another point of connexion between Zermatt and the *Hérens* valley

<sup>24</sup> The very curious Latin text is printed by Ruden, p. 145, n.: 'quod parochus s. Martini debeat habere unum capellanum idoneum et sufficientem, qui sciat linguam theoticam in ecclesiâ, qui autem habeat suam moram in interiori de Evolenaz, simodo curatus ibidem facere nolet.'

may have been the annual pilgrimage to be accomplished by the priest of Zermatt and eight of his parishioners from Zermatt to Sion, there to pray in three churches to which stated offerings were to be made. The route taken on this journey is not fixed, but Pfarrer Ruden is of opinion that it lay over the Col d'Hérens. However that may be, the pilgrimage was commuted on 20 May 1666 into an annual procession to the nearer Täsch, this change being made by the reigning Bishop of Sion on the petition of the Zermatters, who urged the great difficulties encountered on the way to Sion. It was agreed in 1666 that the dues annually owed to the three churches of Sion should be retained (2 pounds for each church); but in 1816 this annual payment was redeemed on payment of a lump sum down, 120 pounds, this being done in 1816 in the days of Pfarrer Gottspöner, the host of the earlier visitors to Zermatt (curé of Zermatt from 1812 to 1839).

So much for the possible explanations of the position of the Romance name of our village on these 25 maps.

Here is a list of these 25 maps:

- a. Fifteen giving both forms: 1589 (Mercator's map of Alpine Lombardy), 1594 (Metellus, Vallais), 1616 (Guler, W. Raetia), 1643 (Boisseau, Switzerland), 1644 (Du Val, Vallais), 1648 (Jansson, Switzerland), 1657-8 (Blaeuw, Switzerland), 1700 (Walk, Switzerland), 1703 and 1704 (Jaillot, both Switzerland), c. 1710 (Visscher, Switzerland), 1730 (Seuter, Switzerland), 1732 (Homann, Switzerland), 1740 (Lotter, Switzerland) and 1746 (Tillemon, Switzerland). I know of no later maps of this class with the Romance form in this curious position.
- b. Ten giving only the Romance form: 1622 (Hondius, Savoy), 1642 (Boisseau, Savoy), 1648 (Jansson, Savoy), 1657-8 (Blaeuw, Savoy), 1686 (Cantelli da Vignola, Switzerland), 1703 (N. de Fer, Switzerland), 1714, 1730, and 1764 (the general Swiss map of the earlier editions of the *Délices de la Suisse*, which is also given in those of 1776, 1778, and 1804), and 1723 (Scheuchzer, Switzerland, in his great work). (We have noted above that one map, that of Septala, 1584, places the name *rightly*.)

Now we must go on to examine the exact forms assumed by this name on these 25 maps (dated before 1775). Here we find an almost bewildering variety, which can be best classified under three main heads, with subdivisions.

i. IMPRABORNO or IMPRABORNA.

- (1) Impraborno—1589, 1622, 1642, 1648 (Savoy), and 1657-8 (Savoy).
- (2) Impraborna—1616, 1643, 1644, and 1657-8 (Switzerland).  
(The Impraberna of 1700 is probably a slip.)
- (3) Impraborn—1594 and 1648 (Switzerland).

ii. INPRABERNA (second letter 'n')—c. 1710, 1714, 1723, 1730 (2 maps), 1732, 1740, 1746, and 1764 (with 1776, 1778, and 1804). Two variants are—1686 (Inn Prabera) and 1703, de Fer (Inn Prabern).

iii. PRABERNA—1703-4 (both Jaillot).

To this list of 25 variants we must add those found on the 4 maps of the first set of six, which show a village at the head of the Hérens valley, as well as one at the head of the Sesia valley: 1690 and 1707 (Jaillot) and 1801 (Bourcet, really made before 1775) have 'Praberna', while 1751 (Jullien) has 'Proberna' (probably a mere slip).

It seems impossible to arrive at any generalization as to these various forms. We may note, however, the historical fact that the prefix 'Im' occurs on all the *earlier* maps, but is replaced by 'Inn' in 1686 and 1703 (de Fer), though this soon (1710) gives way to 'In'. The six cases without any prefix seem to be guesses at the truth.

## II. THE GERMAN FORM (MATT, MATTEN, OR ZERMATT) DOWN TO 1775

Under this head matters are rather simpler, while in all cases the name (under whatever form it may appear) is rightly placed at the head of the Zermatt valley. First as to the forms under which it is given. Here again we find three main heads, each with several variants.

### A. MATT (the oldest German form of all).

*Texts*—1544 (Stumpf's Diary of his journey through the Vallais made in that year),<sup>25</sup> 1548 (Stumpf<sup>26</sup>), 1714,<sup>27</sup> 1730,<sup>28</sup> and 1764<sup>29</sup> (*Délices de la Suisse*, as well as the later editions of 1776, 1778, and 1804), 1768 (J. C. Fäsi<sup>30</sup>), and 1770 (J. C. Fuesslin<sup>31</sup>). In 1723 Scheuchzer (p. 303) has 'Mattia Vallis'.

*Maps*—1495-7 (Türst, Switzerland), 1548 (Stumpf's special map of the Vallais, p. 338), 1768 (Walser, Vallais), and 1769 (Grasset, Switzerland).

The variant 'Matta' may be classed either with A or with B. It is found in 1574 in Simler's text,<sup>32</sup> and on the maps of Guler, 1616 (W. Raetia), of Du Val in 1644 (Vallais), and of Walk in 1700 (Switzerland). In 1760 Gruner's map of Switzerland marks, under no. 145, 'In Matt'.

### B. MATTEN (the form most frequently found before 1775, but, as far as I know, on maps only).

*Maps* (all of Switzerland unless otherwise stated)—1538 (Tschudi, most probably, for, though no copy of this first edition is known, this form appears on the second edition, 1560), 1555 (Salamanca), 1584 (Ortelius), 1589 (Mercator, Alpine Lombardy), 1594 (Metellus), 1643 (Boisseau), c. 1645 (Du Val, Savoy), 1648 (Jansson), 1657-8 (Blauw), 1690 (Jaillot and Danckerts, both Savoy), c. 1695 (Danckerts,

<sup>25</sup> Not printed till 1884 in the *Quellen zur Schweizer Geschichte*, vi. 256.

<sup>26</sup> p. 346.

<sup>27</sup> p. 716.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.* iv. 183.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.* iv. 174.

<sup>30</sup> *Staats- und Erdbeschreibung der schweizerischen Eidgenossenschaft*, iv. 297.

<sup>31</sup> Similar title, iii. 321.

<sup>32</sup> *Vallesia*, p. 18. Scheuchzer, in 1723, copying Simler, does not reproduce this particular form.



a different Savoy map), c. 1700 (de Wit, Savoy), 1703, 1704, and 1707 (Jaillot, the two former Switzerland, the third Savoy), c. 1710 (two different maps by Visscher, one of Switzerland, and the other of the Upper Rhine), 1730 (Seuter), 1732 (Homann), 1740 (Lotter), 1746 (Tillemon), 1751 (Jullien), and Bourcet's (published in 1801 but made before 1775). On Jansson's map of Switzerland the name is spelt rightly, but on that of the Vallais (same date and maker) it is spelt 'Mattn', probably by a simple slip. Borgonio's map (1772 edition by Stagnoni) has 'Mathen'.

c. ZERMATT (slowly but surely coming to the front).

*Text*—1571 or 1579 (certain regulations as to the common lands or 'Allmend' of the village). A. Heusler<sup>33</sup> gives the German text, with date 1571 and spelling 'Zermatt', while Ruden, p. 137, mentions the regulations, with the date 1579, but unluckily no name for the village. No doubt other early local documents also have the name, but this is the only one I know. That of 1571, therefore (in which the name occurs twice), is the earliest occurrence of the name as yet known.

*Maps*—1682 (Lambien's remarkable map of the Vallais<sup>34</sup>), 1712 (Scheuchzer's big four-sheet map of Switzerland), 1715 and 1730 (G. de l'Isle, two maps of Switzerland), 1730 (special map of west Switzerland in the *Délices de la Suisse*, iv, opposite p. 166—it is found also in the 1778 edition, but in none of the others), 1748 (Dheulland, Savoy, &c., here oddly placed to the north of 'Dasch' or Täsch), 1751 (Homann, Switzerland), 1756 (Robert de Vaugondy, Switzerland), 1760 (Rouvier, Switzerland), and 1762 (Rizzi Zannoni, Switzerland).

In 1768 Walser's map of the Vallais offers us the variant 'Zur Matt', coupling it with 'Matt'; it is followed in 1775 by Jäger's map of Switzerland, which spells 'Zurmat', and in 1791 by Albrecht's maps (nos. 417 and 418) of the East and West Vallais, that write 'Zur Matt'—in each case the name 'Matt' is also given. In 1791 Albrecht's general map (no. 416) of the Vallais and in 1798 Mallet's map of Switzerland give 'Zur Matt' alone. I know of no other cases of the adoption of this spelling and division of the name.

### III. THE ROMANCE AND THE GERMAN FORMS USED SIDE BY SIDE

As far as I know this first occurs in 1777, which, roughly speaking, is the date of the visit of the first travellers to our village. We have seen above under i that the thirty-one (25+6)

<sup>33</sup> *Rechtsquellen d. Cantons Wallis*, Basel, 1890, pp. 374-5.

<sup>34</sup> Reproduced in the *S.A.C. Jahrbuch*, xl, opposite p. 264.

maps which give the Romance or (and) the German forms apply them, rightly or wrongly, to two distinct villages. In 1760 Gruner, indeed, employs both forms for our village, the Romance in his text and the German on his map, while under II I pointed out that Walser's Vallais map of 1768 marks two forms of the German name. But from 1777 onwards both Romance and German forms are employed, in texts or on maps, of one and the same village—that at the head of the Zermatt valley.

The number of the *Journal de Paris* for 23 May 1777<sup>35</sup> speaks of 'une Vallée nommée *Praborgne*, en allemand *Zermatt*' (a phrase which from the context seems to be based on an actual visit), while in 1796 H. B. de Saussure, narrating his experiences of 1789 and 1792,<sup>36</sup> having quoted Gruner's phrase of 1760, writes, 'le village qu'il nomme *Paraborque* est celui que les Allemands nomment *Zer-Matt* et les Italiens *Praborn*'—the Romance form therefore, according to this author, was not then used locally, but only in Italy. In 1805 the second edition (the first edition, 1793, has nothing on the subject) of Ebel's *Guidebook*<sup>37</sup> says that our village was called '*Matt*, also *Zer Matt*, *Zur Matt*, and *Praborgne*', thus collecting all the names known for it; in the French translation of 1818<sup>38</sup> we read, besides the three forms of the German name, the words '*en françois Praborgne*', here '*français*' is probably a general term for Romance, as the native language of the valley of Aosta is of course a kind of French. But in Daniel Wall's English translation (1818) of Ebel we hear simply<sup>39</sup> of 'the village of *Zermatt* (otherwise *Praborgne*),' though in the longer description<sup>40</sup> the Romance form only is used. In 1824 the map attached to Baron L. von Welden's book, *Der Monte-Rosa*, is the first map to give '*Zermatt* or *Praborgne*', and this example is followed by those of Wörl (1835), of Keller (1836 edition), and of Engelhardt (1840, 1850, and 1856). In 1833 an original English text (for 'Wall' is simply a translation) first writes, '*Zermatt*, better known on the Piemontese (*sic*) side by the name of *Praborgne*.'<sup>41</sup> A few years later Brockedon again writes in the first edition (1838) of *Murray's Handbook for Switzerland*, &c., (p. 248), 'the village of *Zermatt* is known on the Italian side of the mountain as *Praborgne*,' and this information is confirmed in 1843 by Principal Forbes,<sup>42</sup> though in 1841 the first edition of Joanne's *Suisse* (p. 617) limits the use of the word, writing '*Zermatt*, que les habitants du val Tornanches (*sic*)

<sup>35</sup> See the phrase reprinted by me in the *Alpine Journal*, xxiii. 288.

<sup>36</sup> *Voyages dans les Alpes*, iv. 421, n.

<sup>37</sup> iv. 207.

<sup>38</sup> iii. 147, 620.

<sup>39</sup> p. 463.

<sup>40</sup> p. 384.

<sup>41</sup> W. Brockedon's *Excursions in the Alps*, p. 223. It is very odd that Archdeacon W. Coxe, otherwise so copious as to Swiss matters, never mentions—1779, &c.—our village either on his map or in his text.

<sup>42</sup> *Travels through the Alps of Savoy*, p. 311.



nomment *Praborgne*'. But the maps of later date than 1775, with the few exceptions noted above, prefer the single form 'Zermatt'.

It only remains for me to gather up a few crumbs of information, illustrating what may be called the transition period from 1775 to about 1820. The latest mention of 'Inpraberna', referring to a village at the head of the Hérens valley, is found on the general Swiss map of the 1804 edition of the *Délices de la Suisse* (which is simply an inheritance from the earlier editions from 1714 onwards), though the *special* map of west Switzerland (given in the 1730 and 1778 editions only) has 'Zermatt', while the text of all the six editions (1714 to 1804) names 'Matt' only. The *shorter* German form 'Matt' lingers on for some time after 1777 on the maps of Keller (1818), of Raymond and Jomini (both 1820), and of Sidney Hall (1828—the latest case on a map of which I know); it last occurs in 1842 in the *text* of A. Schott.<sup>43</sup> It is also last used, jointly with 'Zur Matt', on the maps of Jäger (1775) and of Albrecht (1791). But the *longer* German form 'Matten' has a still shorter life, for after 1777 I have found but one instance—and that spelt 'Matter'—on the general map (1827) attached to the official work entitled *Opérations Géodésiques pour la Mesure d'un Arc du Parallèle Moyen*. The quaint form 'Zur Matt' occurs for the last time on a map on Mallet's Swiss map of 1798, and for the only time in a text in 1835.<sup>44</sup> Otherwise 'Zermatt' is more and more triumphant all along the line. The text of Wall (1818) is the latest which has 'Praborgne' only, later texts always combining that name with Zermatt. An early post-1777 *text* which gives 'Zermatt' in some form is that of M. T. Bourrit, 1781,<sup>45</sup> which has 'Zermatten', like Abraham Thomas in 1795,<sup>46</sup> though he has the variant 'Tzermatten',<sup>47</sup> like Murith in 1803.<sup>48</sup> H. B. de Saussure (1796) prefers 'Zer-Matt',<sup>49</sup> Schiner in 1812<sup>50</sup> 'Zermat'—the very latest variant of 'Zermatt'. In 1820 P. C. Bridel<sup>51</sup> has 'Zermatt ou Praborgne' in his text, but 'Zer Matt' on his map annexed. Among the early post-1777 *maps* which give 'Zermatt' only are those of the 1778 edition of the *Délices de la Suisse*, Buache (1780), Zatta (1781), Laurie and Whittle (1798), Weiss (1798), and Bacler d'Albe (1799).

W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

<sup>43</sup> *Die Deutschen Colonien in Piemont*, pp. 29 and 39.

<sup>44</sup> M. Viridet's *Passage du Roth-horn*, p. 6.

<sup>45</sup> *Description des Alpes Pennines et Rhétiennes*, i. 115.

<sup>46</sup> See the reprint in the *Alpine Journal*, xxiii. 301, 302.

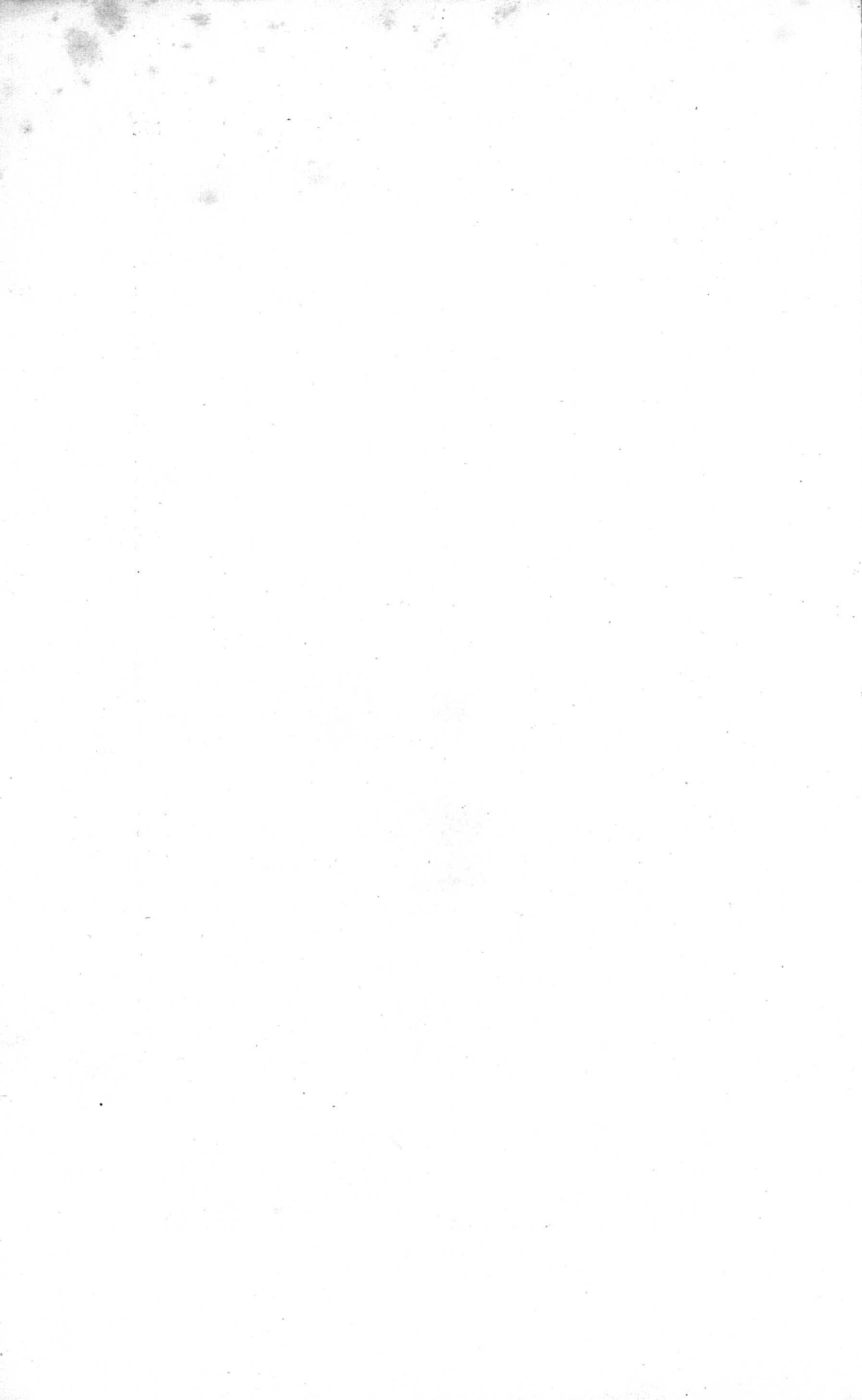
<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.* p. 303.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 351-2.

<sup>49</sup> *Description du Département du Simplon*, p. 271.

<sup>51</sup> *Essai Statistique sur le Canton de Vallais*, p. 110.

<sup>49</sup> iv. 382-3, 420.







93 / 5626